NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The following Letter from the Hon. WILLIAM R. Kine, one of the Senators of the United States from the State of ALABAMA, comes to our hands in the papers of that State:

PINE HILLS, DALLAS COUNTY, JUNE 16, 1851. My DEAR SIR : I very much regret that my absence from home deprived me of the pleasure of receiving your friendly letter at an earlier day. I hasten to return an answer. You doubtless attach to my opinions a much greater importance than they deserve, but, as one of your Senators in the councils of the nation, you have a right to demand them on all political questions, and especially on those affecting your per-I security and rights of property. I shall proceed to lay them before you with the frankness that becomes a man. Concealment of opinions deliberately formed never has, and I trust never will, constitute any part of my character, public or private. I shall never be deterred from giving uterance from the spprehension that they may not be in ac cordance with those which others entertain, or that, by making them known, I may affect injuriously my standing as known me longest and know me best. If I fall into errorto which every man is liable-when convinced of it, I promptly admit and retract it; but, much as I desire to obtain the eation of the people I have the honor to represent, I

approbation of the people I have the honor to represent, I should feel that I was unwerthy of the position in which it has pleased them to place me, if, to gain it, I were to trim my sails to every popular breeze and violate the obligations I owe to our common country. I condemn no man for honeatly differing with me in opinion, but I have too much self-respect, and, I trust, independence, to surrender mine own to please any man, or any set of men.

I had supposed that my action on the so-called Compromise bill of the last Congress, together with the reasons which governed it, had been so plainly marked by my public declarations and votes as to preclude the possibility of misapprehension. From the tenor of your letter, this seems not to be the case. A brief statement will, I trust, put an end to all indoubt or cavil for the future. I was, as you know, one of the committee of thirteen which reported the compromise bill. Without going into detail, I will only say it did not receive my sanction in committee, nor would I, under any circumstances, have given it my support as reported. The parts to which I principally objected were, the admission of California as a State with a territory more extensive than any three States of the Union, and the clause which emancipates slaves brought into the District for sale. I could not fail to see that most of those who advocated the admission of California has a state with a territory more extensive than any three States of the Union, and the clause which emancipates slaves brought into the District for sale. I could not fail to see that most of those who advocated the admission of California the man of the clause which emancipates slaves brought into the parts that most of those who advocated the admission of Palifornia the most of the committee of the parts that most of those who advocated the admission of Palifornia the parts that most of the parts that most of the parts that men the part of the parts that men the parts to the parts that the parts that the parts to the parts three States of the Union, and the clause which emancipates slaves brought into the District for sale. I could not fail to see that most of those who advocated the admission of California with her extravagant limits would, but for the prohibition of slavery contained in her constitution, have been the most violent in opposition to her reception into the Union. She owed her admission, then, to the fact that the people of the slaveholding States were deprived of an equal participation in a territory which, of right, equally belonged to the citizens of all the States. Finding that there was a fixed majority determined to perpetrate this act of injustics, if brought to the direct vote, I made an effort to curtail the limits of the State, so that a territorial government might be established south of the Sierra Nevada. At one time the prospect was fair that my proposition, so proper in itself, would succeed; it, however, failed, and California became a State with a thousand miles of seacoast. No man could have felt more indignant than I did at this partial and unjust legislation; but I am free to declare that I have not been able to see in the measure a violation of the Constitution as contended for by many; did I so consider it, I neither could nor would have expressed the opinion that the people of the South could, with honor, and under the circumstances should, acquiesce in what had been done. The Constitution simply gives to Congress the power to admit new States, and the only restriction upon the exercise of this power is, that the State Constitution shall be exercise of this power is, that the State Constitution shall be exercise of this power is, that the State Constitution shall be more in the state of the same of the exigency. The potraits just received from the most find the probability of the state of the same of the same in the first was a fixed from the same of the same in the most of power to admit new States, and the only restriction upon the exercise of this power is, that the State Constitution shall be republican. No territorial training is required, no assent of Congress to the formation of the Constitution, previously given, is to be found. The whole matter rests with Congress

As respects the bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, to which you particularly call my attention, I wish to be distinctly understood. At an early period of the first session of the last Congress, I declared in my place in the Senate that I stood ready at any time to authorize the breaking up of those slave marts in the midst of the city—offensive as they were to decency, prejudicial to health, and in many respects shocking to humanity. It was my desire to clothe the corporate authorities of the city with the power to abate them as nuisances whenever they conceived it proper to do so; and for such a bill I would unhesitatingly have given my vote—having no fears that by such a measure the kind; and I think I can say with certainty that nine-tenths of the citizens desired those slave marts to be suppress-ed. I, however, voted against the bill as it passed, because the penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave; and I would not, under any circumstances, have given my sanction to emancipation in the District of Co-lumbia, whether as a penalty for the violation of a law, or in any other manner; and I should feel it a bounden duty to vote for the repeal of the emancipating clause whenever Permit me to advert for a moment to the other provisions

remit me to advert for a moment to the other provisions of the bill as reported by the committee, and for which, after undergoing several modifications, I gave my vote. And first as to the boundary of Texas. I am fully satisfied that, in giving my support to the line as agreed on, although I had contended for a different boundary, I was promoting the true interests of Texas and of the whole South. The clamor which has been raised against the measure, "that slave terri-tory had been surrendered to free-soil," has no foundation in fact. Many, however, without giving to the subject a tho-rough examination, have been made to believe that the boun-dary of Texas had been established at the time of her annex-ation, and that her right to the whole territory east of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was unquestioned.
Nothing can be more erroneous. When Mr. Calboun, as
Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty with the Texas Commissioners, he openly declared that he considered her true vestern boundary to be a line to be drawn through what was known as the desert, lying between the Nucces and the Rio Grande. That treaty was rejected by the Senate. At a sub-Grande. That treaty was rejected by the Senate. At a subsequent session, the resolutions which passed authorizing the admission of Texas expressly reserved the right of this Government to fir, by negotistion with Mexico, her western boundary—nothing was said about the Rio Grande—and thus Texas came into the Union, her western boundary unsettled. The effort to settle it by negotiation having failed, Gen. Taylor was directed to take a position on the east bank of the river. He removed from Point Isabel and encamped opposite Matamoros. The battles of Palo Alto and Resea de la Palma followed. What was then said by Mr. Calhoun, the bold, fearless, and uncompromising advocave and defender of Southern rights and Southern interests? Hs denounced, in most indignant terms, the administration of Col. Polk for having involved the country in an unjust and unnecessary war, by the invasion of Mexican territory. Texas, then a State of the Union, had not, in the opinion of that distinguished man, any well founded claim to any territory bordering on the Rio Grande; and in that opinion he was sustained by many who now denounce as faithless to the South all those who aided in securing to Texas the undisputed possession of territory large enough for two States, the right to which they had strongly denied to her. No territory has been surrendered to tree-soil, unless the people of Utah and New Mexico, when they form a constitution, and apply for admission as States, think proper to prohibit slavery, and for the unrestricts with the reproduct of land, and even the very sites occupied by suidings previous to this terrible visitation. When the rubbish was removed, when they form a constitution, and apply for admission as Stares, think proper to prohibit slavery; and for the unrestrict-ed exercise of this right we of the South have slways con-tended. Governments were established for these Territories in strict accordance with all the territorial acts heretofore pass-

authorized the President to establish Territorial governments, saying nothing on the subject of slavery; and so urgent were they for a positive restriction that they came very near defeating the passage of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, to which, after the rejection of the Clayton bill, we had

bill, to which, after the rejection of the Clayton bill, we had attached the provision.

My only reason for voting in favor of the proposition to repeal the Mexican law, when made at the last session, was that I knew property to be sensitive, and I feared that many persons might be deterred from removing with their slaves to those territories, even should the discovery of valuable mines render their labor profesble, after the opinions of such men as Clay and Webster were given in favor of the validity at the Mexican law abolishing slavery. For that reason, and that alone, I would again vote for its repeal.

You say that I am claimed by the Union-submission party of your county. If the claim set up rests upon the supposition that I am an advocate for the formation of a third party, either State or Federal, it is most erroneous. When attempted at Washington, during the last measure, I think I may

safely say that no one contributed more to defeat the movement than I did. I have always considered the good old Democratic party as the true Union party; and that nothing more is required to put down sectional divisions, and preserve peace and harmony, than to have the Government administered in strict conformity with Democratic principles. I have ever been a State-rights man of the Jefferson school, and can fear-lessly appeal to my whole public life in proof of the assertion. I sm not, however, prepared to admit that the States possesseither the constitutional or the reserved right to secede from the Union. I consider it to be a paramount right, inherent in every people, to free themselves from oppression when the action of the Government violates their essential rights, and becomes too grievous to be borne; and that, from the nature of our federative system, it would be the most effectual mode to accomplish that object.

I have heretofore given publicity to my views as to the position which I conceive the slaveholding States should occupy in reference to the section of the last Congress; and I will not extend this long letter by recapitulating them, but refer you to my answer to the invitation of the citizens of Tuscaloesa, in the month of October last. Nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the opinions therein expressed. It will at all times afford me pleasure to communicate with you freely upon all subjects of public interest.

Faithfully, I am your friend and obedient servant, WILLIAM R. KING.

Col. A. B. CLITHERALL.

ROBERT WALSH.

ROBERT WALSE, Esq., Ex-Consul of the United States at Paris, thus writes from Paris to the "Journal of Commerce" respecting an article in the "Republic" about his retirement, and the following extract is interesting from its personality:

lowing extract is interesting from its personality:

"According to the article, my relinquishment of the consulate was a matter of necessity, in view of my age and infirmities; and I have retired to my country-seat at St. Germain to pursue such literary occupations as my "health will permit." It is almost ludicrous to be obliged to defend one's physique. Consuls above three score may be obliged, in these days of repid changes of Administration and multiplied claims on official patronage, to keep the Department of State provided with medical certificates, or to exhibit themselves at the great Industrial Exhibition, either in propriate persona, or by effigies among stuffed animals in the Palace of Glass. Medical consultations might not suffice; they might resemble the five professional inquests on the mental sanity of Mr. Dyce Sombre, the Anglo-Indian nabob. He had been uniformly pronounced compose mentis on this side of the Channel, and non compose on the other. Certainly, I never pleaded age and infirmities, and had no consciousness of disqualification of that kind. A chronic dyspersy of forty I never pleaded sge and infirmities, and had no consciousness of disqualification of that kind. A chronic dyspepsy of forty years' duration has, indeed, caused much suffering, but has years' duration has, indeed, caused much suffering, but has not impaired alertness of mind or body; the evil is sometimes a quickener. Hardness of hearing is remedied by a light tube, as shortness of sight by concave glasses. Wearing a wig implies baldness, and baldness may imply ago and infirmities. If I mistake not, my successor resembles, in this particular, too many of our acquaintance; but the world, Washington included, has known many a vigorous intellect,

details are rather grotesque; a daguerreotype would not meet the exigency. The portraits just received from the United States in the Crystal Palace do not seem to have propitiated the critics who scold at the American compartment. I have seen myself seriously described in a New York paper as above eighty years of age, entirely deaf, purblind or more, and altogether in the last stage of decrepitude."

AARON BURR.

About the year 1795 Colonel Bunn was owner of nearly one-fourth of a block fronting Nassau, Cedar, and Liberty streets, and Broadway. He was an eminent lawyer, with an extensive practice. I was informed by one of the profession that his practice at one period was worth ten thousand dollars a year. I used frequently to sit on juries in the old City have given my vote—having no fears that by such a measure slavery in the District would be affected injuriously. The people more directly interested entertained no apprehension of and Bonn were the opposing counsel. They were both acute

> In the year 1800 Colonel Bunn was elected to the office of seized, and himself thrown into prison. He was liberated soon after, travelled in France and Germany, and returned to New York in 1812. He resumed the practice of law at No. 15 Nassau street. Being lightly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

By Hook on By Capok.—The destruction caused by the fire in London A. D. 1666, during which some 13,200 houses, &c. were burnt down, in very many cases obliterated all the boundary marks requisite to determine the extent of land, and even the very sites occupied by buildings previous to this terrible visitation. When the rubbish was removed, and the land cleared, the disputes and entangled claims of those whose houses had been destroyed, both as to the position and extent of their property. promised not only interminable tended. Governments were established for these Territories in strict accordance with all the territorial acts heretofore passed, with the exception of that for Oregon. There is no restriction as to slavery; and the ablest statesmen and most distinguished jurists of the South entertain no doubt that the owners of slaves may with perfect security take them to either of these Territories, regardless of the Mexican law.

Had the Southern Senstors and Representatives entertained any doubt on this subject, do you suppose that they, one and all, would have voted for the bill known as the Clayton bill; which left the question as to the validity of the Mexican law to be decided by the Supreme Court; natisfied as we all were that that decision could not fail to sustain the rights of the South? Yet then, as now, the advocates for resistance contended that the law of Mexico excluded slavery. That they did not themselves believe what they so roundly asserted is apparent from the fact that they voted against the amendment to the appropriation bill of the same session, which authorized the President to establish Territorial governments, saying nothing on the subject of slavery; and so urgent were they for a positive restriction. The they do not the subject of slavery; and so urgent were they for a positive restriction to flavery and so urgent were they for a positive restriction that they can are succeeded and surveyors of that day—men who had been thoroughly acquainted with London previously to the fire—and Mr. Crook, who, by the justice of their decisions, and Mr. Crook, who, by the justice of their decisions, and Mr. Crook, who, by the justice of their decisions, that the decision to the interested parties, and by their speedy determination of the different claims permitted the respective for the survey of the survey of the survey of the decision of the current of the fire property. bitrators should be final and binding. The surveyors appointed to determine the rights of the various claimants were Mr. Hook and Mr. Crook, who, by the justice of their decisions, gave general satisfaction to the interested parties, and by their speedy determination of the different claims permitted the rebuilding of the city to proceed without the least delay. Hence stose the saying above quoted, usually applied to the extrication of persons or things from a difficulty. The above anecdote was told the other evening by an old citizen upwards of eighty, by no means of an imaginative temperament.—Notes eighty, by no means of an imaginative temperament.—Notes

> LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A most distressing casualty occurred at West Elkton, in this county, on last Saturday week. Mr. Wheeler and his lady were looking through the new steam mill just put in operation at that place. In passing near a pair of horizontal spor wheels, Mrs. Wheeler's clothes were caught, and herself drawn through between the wheels, cotting both her legs off near the tance, and one arm near the body. She was so desadfully mangled that after three hours of agony her eyes were closed in death. A more shocking calamity has seldom fallen under our notice. Mrs. Wheeler, thus cut off in the prime of life, leaves a young family and a devoted husband to mount their irreparable loss.
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> [Eaton (Ohio) Register of July 3. LAMESTABLE ACCIDENT .- A most distressing casualty

THE SUMATRA AFIAIR.

There is unfortunately too mich truth in the subjoined communication, taken from the Boston Courier, as to the frauds and lad faith on the part of the trading vessels on the cost of Sumatra towards the Malays. It is no cause of wonder that there should occasionally be an authreak on the part of the injured and outraged vitims, in which a fearful retribution is exacted; and the only surprise should be that such things do not occur more fre-

modes used to defraud, and it would be a satisfaction to believe that some of the owners of these vessels are not aware of these practices on the part of their captains and agents.

Another mode is, to take upon the deck of the vessel at a late hour of the day the cargoes of the small proas or boats which bring the pepper off from the shore in bags, and, under some pretence, not to weigh it until the following morning, and during the night removing clandestinely a considerable portion of the contents of each bag. Others will refuse to settle for the full quantity which they even acknowledge to have received, and, under varieus frivolous pretences, insist on a heavy reduc-tion; and others, again, with still greater hardihood, have refused to make any compensation whatever for the last few boat-loads that completed their cargo, but get their vessel under weigh and make sail on their homeward voyage in spite of all demands, entretties; and remonstrances. I have heard one of the captains, who was an old trader on the coast, boast that he never paid for more than two-thirds of the actual weight of his cargo.

I am sorry to say that it is the American and British vessels which have the most unenviable reputation as regards these practices on that coast, though they are by no means confined to the ships of these nations. Of course we know nothing of the cause which led to the late catastrophe; but, if the truth was known, there is little doubt it would appear that there was greater or less provocation for it on the part of the Italian captain or his crew.

On all these occasions we hear but one side of the story; but, if the poor Malays had newspapers of their own to speak for them, we should be in-formed of very different details, and such as would arouse the sympathies of the whole nation in their

I should be well pleased if the Government would adopt the suggestion of sending a small vessel of war to that roast, under a judicious officer, who, whilst he was of course instructed to protect American citizens and vessels in all their lawful dealings and proceedings, should at the same time be authorized and instructed to protect the Malays from the gross most substantial manner. The joints are close and sharp, frauds and impositions which our countrymen, in and the whole work is a masterpiece of construction. Such common with others, so habitually practice upon is the strength of the foundations, (fifteen feet in depth,) of them. The latter duty, it is believed, would oc- solid masonry, that they would bear the highest construction cupy much more of the time and attention of the that could be put upon them. The eminent artist who is commander than the former. As the case now charged with the execution of the equestrian and pedestrian stands, the Malays have no protection and no re- groups of figures intended to surmount the monument, Thos. dress for the many grievous wrongs which are so CRAWFORD, Esq., is now at Rome, engaged on this splendid constantly inflicted upon them by foreigners, ex-cept by seizing upon some occasion to right thempoor ignorant natives are in the habit of doing.

To the Editors of the Boston Courier : GENTLEMEN: I observe in your paper this morning an account of another "outrage," as it is termed, "on the coast of Sumatra," by the Maleys. At the close of the same is the following :

"A vessel of war would not be far from the right place, if one could be spared, to visit this coast at the present

New, if our ships of war are expected to go out there to destroy the villages and inhabitants, as they have done before, lawyers and eloquent speakers. A remarkable incident took place one day. They were trying the validity of a will. Hamilton, having the will in his hand, happened to hold it between the window and his eyes. He rose, and prayed the court to stay the proceedings, and, handing the will up to the judge, (I think it was Brockholst Livingston,) remarked: "If the court please, there is a witness from Heaven that will set this matter at rest. If the court please, hold the instrument so as to look through the paper. The water-mark is dated five years after the will was signed. The testator could not make a will five years after he was dead." Of course a verdict for the defendant was given at once.

In the year 1800 Colonel Burn was elected to the office of In the year 1800 Colonel Burn was elected to the o In the year 1800 Colonel Burn was elected to the office of Vice-President of the United States. On the 11th of July, 1804, he retired from political life. The fatal termination of the duel with Hamilton, and the verdict of "wilful murder" rendered by the coroner's jury, caused him to absent himself from this part of the country. He travelled through the Southern and Western States, for the purpose of getting up an expedition against Mexico, for which he was tried for high treason. He then fied to England, where his papers were saired and himself thrown into prison. He was liberated seen.

vants, who administered to all my wants, only because I was a stranger in a strange land.

They are provoked to these acts of cruelty related in your last number by the most galling frauds practised upon them, in a manner to them, unprotected as they are, justifying any acts of revenue. acts of ravenge.

It were to be wished that the merchants who are in thir trade were at all times ignorant of the false balances and vil-lanous proceedings of their agents in their despicable trans-actions with these unfortunate wretches. I can see no differ-

ence between them, in a moral point of view, and the poor wretch who steals a sheep or thrusts his hand into my purse wretch was steam a sneep or to use the land may part or pocket to meet the wants of a starving family, except that they are worse.

BAD TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

FROM THE CLEVELAND BERALD OF JUNE 30.

Ohio flour, wheat, corn, beet, pork, whiskey, &c. go unreported.

The reason of this is plain. The reporter knows not what
will interest the West. Imagining that the metropolis is the
world, and that its silly goesip or revolting police reports are
all-important, he wearies with them a people who could manage to subsist, trade, enjoy themselves, and flourish even
without the knowledge of this small talk which makes his

OAMPAIGNS OF THE RIO GRANDE AND OF Mexico, with notices of the recent work of Maj. Ripley, by Brevet Major Isane J. Stevens, United States Army, this day received for milety TAYLOR & MAURY, july 15 Booksellers, mine 9th street.

A MEDAL TO COMMANDER LYNCH, U. S. N.

We have pleasure in publishing the subjoined correspondence between the Geographical Society of France and Capt. LYNCH, being a tribute to the value of the services rendered to Geographical Science by his expedition to the Red Sea.

[TRANSLATION.] Geographical Society. Paris, April 15, 1851.

SIE: The Geographical Society, convened in genera neeting on the 11th instant, on the report of a special committee, decreed you a grand Silver Medal for your voyage to Of course there are many honorable exceptions, but the rule is very general to practice the most barefaced impositions and frauds upon the natives in buying and receiving their pepper, which is their principal or only article of traffic.

False weights and balances is only one of the high interest it attaches to your discoveries, and to give

setimony of its estimation of the valuable results for which geographical science is indebted to your learned researches n countries little known but for you.

in countries indee known but for you.

I am happy, sir, to be on this occasion the interpreter of the society, and assure you, personally, of my most distinguished consideration.

President of the Central Committee, and

Member of the Institute of France.

Mr. W. F. Lyncz, Capitaine de la

Marine Nationale des Etats Unis.

[COPY OF THE REPLY.]

LORRAINE, JULY 15, 1851. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Medal-Diploma awarded by the Geographical Society of Paris, together with a gratifying letter from yourself.

The high and unexpected honor conferred on me has wakened the liveliest feelings of gratitude, while it enhances he regret that I should have done so little to deserve it. Be pleased to present my acknowledgments to the society.

nd accept my thanks for the kind and generous sentiments you have so well expressed. With profound respect and high regard, your obedient se W. F. LYNCH,

Commander United States Navy. M. Toman, President of the Central Commission and Menber of the Institute of France.

THE VIRGINIA WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT

This Minument is one of the most beautiful constru graniteever executed in any country. It is creditable to the State of Virginis, and to all concerned in its erection. The plan of it, in its sub-base, is a perfect circle, sixty feet diameter and four feet high, upon which rises a star base of six points thirteen feet in height, crowned by six pedestals, each to be surmounted by a statue. This is as far as the work wil progress the present season, as displayed by the drawing in the office of the superintendent of the work.

The granite used in the construction of this noble work is of a renarkably light tint, which at a little distance resembles marble. It is obtained from the quarries of the State, on James river, which have furnished, so far, all the stone required for the work. Many of the blocks of granite used have weighed from six to ten tons, and bonded together in the selves by "the strong arm," which we ourselves the work is ROBERT MILLS, Esq., whose name is associated would, under similar circumstances, be very apt to with the first monument erected to Washington by the State do, and a little more frequently, too, than those of Mayland, at Baltimore, and with the National Monument to Washington now erecting in this city, besides several other monuments. This part of the Virginia Washington Monument is expected to be completed in 1852-'3.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The United States ship St. Louis, Commander H. H. Cocke, arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday night, after a passage of forty-six days from the River Plate. She has returned from a three years' cruise, and since leaving the United States has sailed nearly forty thousand miles, and was so fortunate as to lose only one of her crew during the time by

The St. Louis left the frigate Congress and brig Bainridge at Montevideo. The former was expected to sail in a hort time to Rio for provisions.

The Banda Oriental and the Argentine Confederation were a troubled State. It is generally thought that a crisis is about to take place, which will result in the downfall of Oribe and Rosss. General Urquizs, Governor and Captain General of the province of Entre Rios, under Rosas, has declared sgainst him, and issued a proclamation to that effect. Brazil and Montevideo had also formed a league against him, which Paragusy was expected to join. A large Brazilian quadron, under the command of Admiral Grenfeldt, consistng of steamers, a frigate, and sloops of war, was at Monteideo, preparing for operations .- Norfolk Beacon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whigs of North Carolina are battling manfully in fa or of the Compromise measures.

In the first Congressional district, Hon. Thes. L. Clingman is again a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by
BURGESS S. GAITESH, a Whig and Union candidate.

In the second district, Hon. Joseph P. Calpwell, the late member, is the Whig candidate, and has no opposition. In the third district, lately represented by the Hon. Enon. GREEN W. CALDWELL, and the Whige and Union

nen the Hon. ALTRED DOCKERY.

In the fourth district, lately represented by the Hon. A. H.
SHEFFARD, Whig, JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Whig, is a candidate without opposition.

In the fifth district, the Hon. ABBAN W. VENABLE, the late Democratic member, has no opposition.

In the sixth district, Mr. Daniels (Dem.) is a candidate

for re-election without opposition.

In the seventh district, Mr. Asar, the late Democratic

member, is also without opposition.

In the eighth district, the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, who had at first declined a nomination, has been again brought into the field, in consequence of the declension of Mr. Wash-

TROW THE CLEVALATION REALD OF JUNE 30.

Prims facis the telegraph is a most satisfactory thing for the press, but taken in detail it is any thing else. At 3 o'clock P. M. we enter the office, and the obliging operators, throwing aside all other business, announce themselves ready to receive report. But the Buffalo operator has not yet received it from New York.

The paper is ready for the press, the news, foreign and local, has been written out, put in type, proved, corrected, and emptided into the daily form, and the telegraphic news alone delays the issue of the evening paper. An length at four, or half-past four, and sometimes five o'clock, we hear the ticks of the instrument, and it comes over the wires.

Heavens, what a report: A fire in New York has destroyed a thousand dollars worth of property. Barnum's liliputian elephant has eaten three apples and a pint of peanuts. An actor has been bissed at the Bowery. Victoris spent an afternoon ten days ago at the Crystal Palace. Louis Napo leon would like to reign as Emperor, but dare not say so. A New York courteean has thrown an inkstand at the judge of a police court, or a Well street broker has swinded those who hoped to swindle him, and left them to mourn over a cool \$10,000 lost. In short, we get the facts and fancies of a reporter for a New York morning paper, and are expected to publish them as important news. Since telegraphic reports, the sense to think the veriest tra-a will snower for the West. The markets, which should be reliable, are stereotyped, varied from day to day only by the simplest clay-trap phrases among those who ape a knowledge of business transactions. In market reports destined to galie business men upon the lates of the clay of the price of New York flour, fersey mesl, drudge whickey, Canadian Produce, cotton, Southern corn, and accent this fag the reports often are to think the veriest ra-a will snower for the West. The markets, which should be reliable, are stereotyped, varied from day to day only by the simplest clay-trap phrases

the other documents filed of record in this case, as a preparatory movement in taking steps for the adjudication of the
whole matter before a higher judicial tribunal, provided there
is any process at the present time by which it can be called up.
Alberti, it will be remembered, seized a runaway slave and
her child born after her escape in New Jersey, and without
legal process delivered them to the owner at Elkton, (Md.)
and it was maintained that the child was born free. He was
consequently tried and convicted on the charge of kidnapping
a free child, and, though over seventy years of age, sentenced
to the penitentiary for ten years. Mr. Brent, under instructions and authority of the recent Reform Convention, is preparing to test before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
the constitutionality of his conviction and sentence, the child
of the slave mother being under the laws of this State a slave,
wherever it may have been born. The result of this case will

THE TEHUANTEPEC DIFFICULTY.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th instant, in its summary of the latest news from Mexico, gives the following particulars of the proceedings of the Mexican Government in interposing obstacles to the progress of the Tehuantepec enterprise:

"The Government seems determined to follow strictly the lead of Congress in the Tehuantepec affair. In accordance with the late decree annulling the grant of Garay, the Supreme Government has addressed the following official communication o the authorities of Osiaca :

to the authorities of Osjaca:

"In another note I communicate to your Excellency the decree rendered to-day by the National Congress, annulling the decree of November 5, 1846, which prolonged the privilege conceded to D. Jose de Garay for the opening of an inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

"His excellency the President, understanding the imperieus duty imposed on him by the constitution of causing the will of the National Legislature to be enforced, desires that your Excellency publish the said decree without the loss of time; and that in the prescribed manner you prohibit all labor or scientific reconnoissance at Tehuantepec or Coatzacoalcos, making the Americans concerned in the work depart from the Republic, or, if they be permitted to remain, giving them to understand that under no consideration will they be suffered to prosecute their work, and that they can only remain subject to prosecute their work, and that they can only remain subject to the laws of the nation, in the same manner as any other

"We learn from a private but reliable source that four hundred regular troops have been ordered to the Isthmus to

owing to the influence of some rival interest, either American or English, and says:

American or English, and says:

"Our Government, howeves, in the mean time has not been idle. One special messenger after another has been dispatched to Mexico. After Mr. Barlow followed Mr. Le Roy, who arrived back here a few day since in the cutter Duane, and is now on his way to Washington. We are informed that another messenger arrived here yesterday from Washington, and will leave to-day for the city of Mexico via Vera Cruz, on board the Railroad Company's steamer United States. We understand she is ordered to proceed to Minatitlan from Vera Cruz, for the purpose of bringing home Maj. Barnard, stopping at Vera Cruz on her way back for the purpose of receiving the messenger. These active movements on the part of our Government show that the President and Cabines are not idle in the matter, and that confidence may be felt that proper protection will be extended to American Cabinet are not idle in the matter, and that communication be felt that proper protection will be extended to American citizens and their interests in Mexico and on the Isthmus.

"During all this time the Reilroad Company have been pursuing their course steadily and with energy and perseverance. The survey is completed, and the principal officers arrived here a few days since, and are now on their way to Washington, where, we are informed, they will complete their plans and drawings to be in readiness for the arrival of Major Barnard, who will embody them in his general report Major Barnard, who will embody them in his general report to the company. These gentlemen bring the most glowing accounts of the salubrity and fertility of the Isthmus. They state unequivocally that a railroad across the country is practicable at a moderate expense; that there are good harbors on both sides; that the lands belonging to the grant are of great value, abounding in timber of the most valuable kind, besides coal and other minerals. The company seem to be moving without any agential record to the country to provide the country of Masic without any special regard to the apparent opposition of Mexico; and we cannot account for this, except that they feel the utmost confidence in their rights, and that our Government utmost confidence in their rights, and that our will protect them against any undue molestation on the part

LATER FROM UTAH TERRITORY. We have the "Deseret News," published at Great Salt Lake city, down to the 31st of May. Presidents Young and Kimball returned, on the 24th of May, from a visit to Utah, San Pete, and Iron counties. They brought a highly-encouraging account of the condition of affairs in the new settlements. Every thing was prosperous, and the health good.

The first ground was broken for the Great Salt Lake and Mountain Railway on the 1st of May. Contracts had been made for the sleepers and rails, and labor was wanted to bring it into use. The whole track is to be constructed of wood, and, as soon as it can be completed, preparations will commence for the building of the Temple.

IMPORTANT ARREST-LARGE DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The Philadelphia North American says : "A very impor-The Philadelphia North American says: "A very important arrest was made in Baltimore, on Saturday, of a man dismal doom of our miserable species. As for amelioration

timore they visited a house on Thirteenth street, near Poplar, Philadelphia, where Stetler resided, and there found the implements of his mint, in the character of dies, press, &c., and a receipt book in which was a receipt for rent, showing the money had been paid to the landlord by Stetler himself.

"After a hearing had been had before the Commissioner, the prisoner was delivered into the custody of Marshal Roberts, to be taken to Philadelphia, where the crime of forgery had been committed. This man had long been looked upon as the chief coiner of false coin in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in his hands to convict him of the crime of forgery. Some \$200,000 counterfeit coin is said to have been found upon his premises counterfeit coin is said to have been found upon his premises in Thirteenth street. He is to have a hearing on Wednesday

In addition to the above, we have the following particulars of this important arrest : "Some weeks ago John Alguar, after his conviction in Baltimore for passing counterfeit coin, made a voluntary disclosure to Z. Collins Lee, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, which implicated several parties here, in state of Europe, and more particularly of France, continues Philadelphia, and New York; upon which Mr. Lee at once | as follows: acted, and through the sgency of Mr. Dorman, police efficer, and others employed for the purpose in Baltimore, Wm. Stetler was finally arrested, and in his house at Philadelphia all the machinery for coining, with a large quantity of spuall the machinery for coining, with a large quantity of spu-rious coin, were found. He is the leader of a gang, many of tions.' Just about the time that all eyes and mouths were whom will be arrested through the disclosures made by Alguar. Steller was examined before J. Hanan, Esq., U. S. Commissioner; Z. Collins Lee and L. W. Ashmead, Esqs. appearing for the United States, and C. H. Pitts, Esq. for the prisoner, who was sent on to Philadelphia for trial. Marshal Roberts accompanied Mr. Ashmead to Baltimore with the instruments, dyes, &c., together with the false coin found in Stetler's house at Philadelphia, and both of these gentlemen have zealously co-operated with Mr. Lee in bringing about this important arrest.

Mr. Lee has, we understand, visited Philadelphia and New York, at the suggestion of the Government, and further arrests will doubtless follow his prompt action in these cases, which entitle him to the thanks of the community and the Government. - Baltimore Patriot.

The total value of the assessed real and personal property in the city of New York this year is officially ascertained to be \$320, 108, 358 -showing an increase over the assessment of last year of more than \$34,000,000.

A letter from London in the Boston Traveller says there is register kept in the Glass Palace, in which all of our countrymen who visit the Exhibition are requested to inscribe their names The Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE's name heads the list. By this register there appear to have been fifteen hundred Americans, up to the 28th of June, to visit the Fair.

Among the distinguished guests at Cozzen's delightful hotel at West Point at present (says the New York Evening Post) are Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, Admiral WORK-LET, of the British Navy, Judge WATNE, of the United States Supreme Court, and Commodore Shubbick, U. S.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.—The morning train of cars on the Susquehanna Railroad from York, due here at 8 o'clock, did not arrive till half-past 12. We learn that the detention was phine to record, in the death of Mr. Thomas, of Algiers, a caused by one of the through burden trains running off the track on a bridge near Burns's, in Baltimore county, by which the tender and a number of burden cars were precipitated into the stream below. Mr. Clark, fireman, was killed by the concussion; and Mr. Meredith, an old and faithful conductor of the Messrs. Smalls, of York, was seriously injured—his thigh and arm being broken. He is, we regret to learn, not expected to live.—Baltimore Patriot.

PATRIOTISM OF SECESSION.

PROM THE MOBILE DAILY ADVERTISES. A few days since I presented to the readers of the Adver tiser what I considered an unanswerable argument of Mr. LEGARE against the revamped doctrine of Secession, wherein he plainly shows that, admitting the wildest vagaries of its advocates, it is still untenable, not to say foolish in the extreme. It is my purpose now to consider the subject in another aspect; and, in support of my positions, I shall have occasion to refer to the same distinguished authority.

There is in every community, no matter how well regulated and prosperous it may be, a class of discontented persons, who can see no beauty or comliness in the existing order of things, who are unwilling to "let well enough alone," and who, modest men, think nothing can be good which they have not had a part in forming. Their life, their breath, their aliment is agitation, and, could they succeed in their designs, the motto on an ancient tombstone would be appropriate to them : "I was well, desired to be better, took physic, and here I am." These men find fit association in the Abolition and Secession organizations North and South.

Now, who are the movers and leading spirits in this Secession excitement? May they not be properly classified thus : 1. Good-haters; men who have no sympathy with the masses, who look upon the people as a senseless rabble, to be wrough upon and used as they, the political mechanics, adjudge best-2. Disappointed politicians; men whose misfortune it has been never to be properly appreciated; who are unwilling that their prodigious abilities should, like Grey's rose, "blush unseen," and that their anticipated laurels "should suggests that the devious course of Mexico may be die ungathered," and who have lost all hope of acquiring power and influence under the present organization of our Government. And it certainly should be a subject of lamen-tation that mea whose superior wisdom and pre-eminent abili-ties enable them to sit calmly in judgment upon the fathers of our Republic, to point out where WARKINGTON erred, where JEFFERSON stumbled, and where MADISON misconceived the true science of Government, are still scarcely known beyond the little limits of their own State and neighborhand," while those inferior statesmen have attained the very pinnacle of human greatness, and form the brightest constellation in that galaxy of great names whose memory the world will never permit to die.

> "Who would not laugh, if such a man there be "Who would not weep, if 'Atticus' were he

Is it not a fact of some significance that smong the acknowledged or would-be leaders of the Secession party, and indeed among its members, few, if any, of them have ever been abroad? To compare ourselves with ourselves said to be unwise : how much less so is it to compare our Government with itself!

With the large liberty enjoyed in this country, and with the delicate sensitiveness that men " fed on dataties" acquire. it were not strange that imperfections, real of imaginary, should be found in the constitution and laws. By when we compare our Government with the most liberal and perfect of all others, and our people with their people, we met have little forecaste and less patriotism would we jeopardi instant such a Republic as ours. It is no wonder to be that CLAY, and Cass, and RIVES, and KING, and THOMAGE, and LEGARE, and POINSETT, (though these last are or and LEGARE, and POINSETT, (though these last are or the in the hotbed of disaffection,) and a host of others was home looked to the "star-spangled banner" for protection in breigh climes, should cling to the Union of these States with a leathless tenacity, and oppose to the utmost the mad schemes of the Secessionists. It will be remembered that Mr. Lucus was Minister at Brussels during a great part of the Nulling. tion excitement, and any person who can read his "diary" ad correspondence while at that capital, and then favor Sece. sion, will have nearly reached that madness which precede lestruction. What I would say is so much better expressed by Legare that I beg to submit a few extracts from his con

From a letter to Mr. Holmes, dated at Bruxelles, 2d October, 1832, I take the following, which loses none of its force from its age. It might with equal propriety have been written for the present position of Carolina, inserting secede in the place of nullify :

"So you are going to nullify. Well, I can't say I have any great confidence in men when they are wound up to the revolutionary pitch; but I strive to hope against hope. I trust in God that my glorious and happy country, a thousand times dearer to me now and grander in my estimation, by contrast, than it ever was is not about to see forever, the known by the name of William Stetler, who, it is alleged, has long been engaged in counterfeiting the gold and silver coin of the United States.

"District Attorney John W. Ashmead and U. S. Marshal Roberts started for Baltimore on Saturday morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon Stetler had a hearing before a U. S. Commissioner in that city. Before they left for Baltimore they visited a house on Thirteenth street, near Peplar, Philadelphia, where Stetler resided, and there found the implements of his mint, in the character of dies, press, &c., and a receipt book in which was a receipt for rent, showing the money had been paid to the landlord by Stetler himself.

"After a hearing had been had before the Commissioner, the prisoner was delivered into the custody of Marshal Roberts, to be taken to Philadelphia, where the crime of forgery had been committed. This man had long been looked upon as the chief coiner of false coin in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in bis band of the prisoner was delivered into the custody of Marshal Roberts, to be taken to Philadelphia, where the crime of forgery had been committed. This man had long been looked upon as the chief coiner of false coin in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in bis band to the past; no glowing anticipations of the prisoner was delivered in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in bis proud retrospect to the past; no glowing anticipations of the product of the Atlantic, they may expect to see it grow to something worth boasting of who believe in the perfectibility of when the Atlantic, they may expect to see it grow to something worth boasting of who believe in the perfectibility of when the perfect the to come—to prolong the Saturnia regna which on segs yet to come—to prolong the Saturnia regna which on the town the harding worth boasting of who believe in the perfectibility of men; but to preserve o proud retrospect to the past; no glowing anticipations of the future; but piratical depredations instead, and ignoble border warfare, and the rudeness, coarseness, and ferocity of a race of mounted barbarians, and all the calamities that have scourged this continent, without the chivalry that has adorn-ed her valor, and the grandeur that has helf-excused the ambi ion it has excited."

Writing to the same gentleman on the 9th of April folowing, Mr. LEGARE, after giving some account of the them-

America) and Lafayette's ever-ready example of successful reform fall as flat in the eyes of mankind as the Duchess of Berry ; and, to use the strong expression of one of the leadtions.' Just about the time that all eyes and mouths were opened upon the most unexpected but deeply instructive scene that was exhibiting in Columbia (South Carolina) and Washington, some deba'es on one of the favorite schemes of the French liberals (the municipal and departmental administrations) occurred, in which the horror of Federal weakness and distractions was expressed with all suitable force. In short, the statues of the leading nullifiers [secessionists] ought to be set up in the vestibule of every palace in Europe; for whole centuries of the history of unsuccessful popular rule are not half so pregnant of eloquent defence of the old monarchical plan as what occurred among you from the second Monday in October to the 1st December."

The effect of the nullification excitement was clearly to waken exultant hopes in the tottering monarchies of Europe that their greatest enemy was experiencing a civil comm tion from which it would be impossible for her to extricate herself. Is not the present attitude of South Carolina, and her sympathizers and abettors, nerving in like mapner the hearts of the enemies of freedom every where, and crushing the fond aspirations of multitudes across the Atlantic who were looking upon our success as the harbinger of better days to them? Are we prepared to see our country "a by-word and a hissing" among the nations? And can we hope that the flag of a divided country will receive the respect and honor every where yielded to our present national banner? There are other phases of this subject which I propose to examine hereafter.

FATHER MATHEW left Cincinnati on Thursday last or Pittsburg. It appears by the following extract of a letter from him, declining to go to Chicago, that his increasing feebleness of health will compel him to cease his labors in this country and hasten home. He says:

"Alas! time and infirmity are rapidly doing their work. Navy. The Point was never more attractive than now. There is no crowd, every one has a plenty of room, every desirable attention, the purest mountain air, and the vision is bounded in every direction by scenery of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur.

A feelst attack of my insidious malady, paralysis, has seriously desirable attention, and has imposed on me the sad necessity of declining any invitation that would protract my stay in America beyond the close of August, when I propose bidding a final though reluctant farewell to the kind, virtuous, and noble-hearted citizens of this great republic."

DEATH PROM THE EXPLOSION OF A CAMPRINE LAND